

Fair; continued high temperature; southerly winds.

The



Times

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.

SAN JUAN'S ARMS ARE OPEN

American Occupation Is Anxiously Awaited.

PEACE NEWS SUPPRESSED

The Government Censor "Blue Penciled the Tidings in the Local Newspapers Until It Was No Longer Possible to Withhold Them—A General Welcome Ready."

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 22.—A Times correspondent landed at San Juan on Monday last for the purpose of covering the news of that city. The government censor there permitted him to send only one or two short cable dispatches, and in these he was not allowed to say anything about the real conditions prevailing in the city.

The following story from him came by courier, eighty-five miles to Ponce to be forwarded by cable:

San Juan, Aug. 22.—San Juan and all the northern section of Porto Rico which, heretofore, have been supposed to be somewhat loyal, have at heart about the same feelings as were manifested at Ponce and elsewhere on the arrival of the American troops.

The native people generally are thoroughly delighted with the news of the ending of the island to the United States. The past few days have witnessed a quite rapid growth of American sentiment.

This, however, is not yet freely displayed in public, chiefly because the Spaniards are still here and are able to use the jails and prisons the same as ever. The local papers were not permitted to print the peace news promptly, and official confirmation was refused for many days.

A Strict Censorship.

The Times correspondent, who was the first, and, up to the present time, the only newspaper man permitted to enter San Juan since the beginning of the war, has been obliged to submit his dispatches to strict censorship. Any dispatch describing truthfully the real sentiment of the populace here will not get past the censor, but it may now be positively confirmed that the people here and everywhere will cheer the American flag when it goes up with a vigor that probably has not been equalled for the Spanish flag at any time during the four hundred years it has been here.

This is true not only in San Juan, but in the north of the island generally.

The Times correspondent, in coming to San Juan, passed through fifty miles of country and several large towns and villages from Fajardo to the capital.

For America, All Along the Line. All along the route, which took seven hours to cover, it was not difficult to discover the pro-American sentiment beneath the surface.

At Fajardo, which is a small place, having a port at the water's edge, the populace turned out to greet the correspondent in a manner befitting a conquering hero. The local officials forced him to attend an impromptu reception, at which welcoming speeches were delivered. There were no Spanish soldiers within miles at that time, which was last Monday noon, and the inhabitants never expect to see one there again.

Last Monday, when the correspondent passed through, troops from the eastern towns had halted at Carolina. The first rumors of peace had vaguely reached them. The commandant had received orders to stop fighting, but was unable to either comprehend or believe.

He having received orders by telegraph from Capt. Gen. Macias to permit the Times correspondent to pass through the

lines, no difficulty or delay was experienced.

From Carolina to the capital uniforms became more numerous, but all along the route evidence was procurable that the people were anxiously hoping that the United States would get the island.

News of Peace at San Juan.

News of the stipulations of the protocol had not reached anyone at that time, even in San Juan, which was reached shortly after dark on Monday.

One of the local papers received a telegram stating the terms of the protocol and asking information as to the sentiment of the people. The paper being then unable to cable a truthful answer, cabled nothing.

It then attempted to print the dispatch, stating the terms of peace, but the government censor would not permit its publication until two or three days later.

It has been printed since and everybody knows that the evacuation of the island by Spain must come very soon.

In the meantime, sentiments that were previously carefully concealed are now shown occasionally in public, but always with more or less discretion. The commencement of the shipping of soldiers back to Spain will cause considerable relief.

Just how soon the embarkation of the troops will begin is not known here, but it seems likely to occur as soon as possible.

Already the Spanish forces from the east have come in. The forces from the south and west are now coming in.

MANY DERVISHES KILLED.

A Mine, Set for British Steamers, Exploded Prematurely.

Wad Hamed Camp, fifty-three miles north of Omdurman, Aug. 22.—Native spies have brought to the Anglo-Egyptian camp here details of an attempt on the part of the Khalifa, the leader of the Dervishes, to blow up British steamers ascending the Nile.

On Friday last he placed a huge box of explosives in a boat that was placed in charge of a Tunisian prisoner, who was chained to the boat. The boat was then towed to Kerbi by the steamer Ismaelia. When the party reached this point the Tunisian was instructed to sink the mine in the Fairway, where any British vessel passing would be certain to hit it.

While the prisoner was sinking the mine it exploded, shattering the small boat and blowing the Ismaelia to pieces. Many of the Dervishes were killed.

The advancing expedition found the once important city of Metehem a squalid ruin. The country for a mile around was strewn with the bones of oxen, goats, camels and donkeys. A gull was also found with human jawbones thick around it. The forts were merely mud emplacements. The town was permeated with a sickly stench of fat and blood, and dilapidation prevailed everywhere. A few double-storied houses were standing, but their walls were crumbling, the gateways were choked, and the roofs had collapsed.

It is expected that defenses of Omdurman will be found in an equally ruined condition.

TO KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

A Strong Tendency in That Direction Manifested in Madrid.

Madrid, Aug. 21, via Barritz, Aug. 22.—There is a strong tendency being manifested to insist upon Spanish control of the Philippines outside of Manila, such control not to be curtailed by any foreign influence. The public and the press, which oppose the government, are urging that this be insisted upon by the Spanish representatives during the coming peace negotiations.

The chances are again discussed of the United States clashing with Russia or Germany, which powers are supposed to be anxious to the United States retaining Luzon or any considerable part of the archipelago.

A NEW HIERARCHY.

The Papal See Hopes to Establish It in Our New Colonies.

Vienna, Aug. 22.—The Politische Correspondenz says that negotiations will begin immediately between Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, and the Washington Government, for the establishment of a new hierarchy in the Spanish colonies passing into the possession of the United States. The procedure will likely be similar to that followed when New Mexico, California and other Spanish possessions were incorporated by the United States. The paper adds:

"The friendly relations existing between the United States and the Papal See permit the hope that there will be no difficulties regarding the position of the church in those Spanish possessions passing under the rule of the American Government."

ARRANGING FOR PENSIONS.

Full Reports of Every Case Given Medical Treatment.

The medical officers of the army will soon be required to make full reports to the surgeon general of all cases of sick and wounded men who have been subject to medical treatment. These reports will be used as a basis for the adjudication of pension claims. It is uncertain how many claims for pensions on account of the Spanish war will be filed. About 140,000 cases of sick and wounded men have been treated.

The claims for pensions will be filed on account of typhoid fever than on account of wounds.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

It Will Probably Be Named the Present Week.

It is probable that the President will make public some day this week the names of the men whom he has selected to serve on the peace commission, in addition to those of Secretary Day and Senator Davis.

Several prominent statesmen have been mentioned in this connection, but the President only knows what progress has been made towards making the commission complete.

It is also likely that the names of the nine additional industrial commissioners will be announced within a day or two.

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SPANISH MINISTRY ANGRY

Heated Debate Over Dispatches From Jaudenes.

EXPLANATION ASKED FOR

The Insurgents, He Says, Continue to Fight—Silvia Hopes to Form a New Government Whose Policy Will Be One of Franchise—Blanco and Monterola May Make Trouble.

Madrid, Aug. 22.—A prolonged meeting of the cabinet was held today, at which there was much angry discussion.

The ministers considered the last dispatch sent by Gen. Jaudenes in the military command at Manila. This dispatch related to the surrender of the city and was not considered satisfactory by the cabinet, which decided to cable for a further explanation of Gen. Jaudenes's conduct.

The dispatch, which was dated August 20, mentions four other dispatches, in which Gen. Jaudenes says he gave the details of the fighting and the surrender. None of them has reached the government, and it is expected that they were intercepted by the Americans.

In his latest dispatch, Gen. Jaudenes says he has not received any message from the government announcing the signing of the protocol.

He adds that the insurgents are continuing hostilities against the Spaniards.

What Silvia Hopes to Do. Senor Silvia, the Conservative leader, who apparently expects, or at least, hopes to be called to form a government upon the withdrawal of Senor Sagasta, says that his program consists of carrying out a policy based on franchises.

He does not believe that Don Carlos will make any move, owing to lack of money.

Senor Silvia adds that Capt. Gen. Blanco and Admiral Monterola, the latter the Spanish naval commander in the Antilles, are sure over the conclusion of peace and may lend their aid to any movement hostile to the government.

Give Up the Philippines.

El Nacional, in its issue today, strongly advocates the surrender of the Philippines.

The Herald, in an article on the capitulation of Manila, says:

"The instructions of the correspondent of the London Times in connection with the departure of Capt. Gen. Augustin from Manila are so scandalous that we refuse to believe that he is speaking the truth. The losses we have suffered are bearable, if they are the result of habitual carelessness, but if they should also be stained with dishonor, they cannot be passed over."

No Foreign Capital Wanted.

The Herald advises the government to endeavor to save the economic situation by means of Spanish capital without having recourse to foreign sources.

Offers of advances have been made by foreigners, the Herald says, but they are more numerous than the terms would be if the money were obtained at home.

El Correo, the ministerial organ, says that the Cuban question may arise in such a way as to present serious incidents, and the situation in Spain will also bring forth fresh difficulties.

The newspaper El Noroeste, of La Coruna, the most important journal published in that district, is printing its leading articles in Latin in order to evade the censorship.

NEW DIVISION CREATED.

Matters of Army Transportation Now in Separate Hands.

An order has been issued by the Secretary of War creating a new division in the War Department, to be known as the division of transportation. This division will have charge of all matters of army transportation both by rail and water.

Col. Frank J. Hecker has been appointed chief of the division, and Col. Bird deputy chief. There was decided opposition by the quartermaster general and the regular army officers of the department to the creation of the new division, for it was regarded as an encroachment upon the domain of the regular quartermasters.

Col. Hecker is of the same rank as Col. Bird, but really a junior officer, for he is a volunteer while Bird is a regular and has seen long service.

NEW SQUADRON FORMED.

Boston Will Have a Naval Display of Its Own.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen has issued orders forming a squadron of six vessels under Commander Day, of the Detroit.

It includes the Helena, Marietta, Wilmington, Castine, and Topeka. It will go from Hampton Roads to Boston, where it will indulge in a little naval display for entertainment of the Bostonians.

The vessels are to be overhauled in the Boston docks.

RATES WERE HELD UP.

War Department Will Even a Score With the Railroad.

At the beginning of the war, when troops were being moved in great numbers, some of the railroad companies, especially Southern roads combined and held up passenger rates.

One of the great Southern roads charged three cents per mile. For this reason, among others, Tampa was abandoned as a shipping point and Charleston taken off the list of southern ports, and the great bulk of troops was sent to Newport News.

Now that the war is over and time can be taken in the movement of troops, the department will not use roads which do not make special rates. It has been decided not to pay over one cent and a half per mile for troops, and in most cases a Mexican knife throwing act by Deino and first-class Irish and black-faced comedians at Congress Heights tonight.

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lower rate is expected. Some roads may be asked a rate of a cent and under will be demanded.

ARRIVING FROM CUBA.

Fever Epidemic Not Feared by the War Department.

The reported anxiety of the War Department over the possibility of a fever epidemic at Camp Wikoff is denied.

It was emphatically stated yesterday by an authority whose knowledge upon such subject cannot be questioned that there was no cause whatever for any apprehension.

"There is not going to be any yellow fever in the camp," said he, "and if there were any cases the climatic conditions in that vicinity are so unfavorable for the spread of the disease that it could be conquered before it had gained any momentum."

"Of course typhoid and malarial fever, and other such common diseases are apt to make their appearance anywhere and it is to be supposed that they will exist in this camp to a greater or less degree, but every possible precaution has been taken, and any fear of an epidemic or of the presence of yellow fever in the camp is wholly unwarranted."

The following messages were received by the War Department yesterday afternoon:

"Camp Wikoff, Aug. 22. 'Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:'

"First Cavalry, Ninth Infantry, Battery H, Fourth Artillery, selected for detention camp yesterday. The following ships arrived yesterday: Breakwater, companies C, E, F, G, H, Twelfth Infantry, Major Humphries commanding; Olivette, sick city of Macdonald, Seventeenth Infantry, aggregate 402, sick 22, Major O'Brien commanding; Morris, Twenty-first Infantry, aggregate 212, sick 22, Captain Edson commanding."

"WHEELER, Maj. Gen.:"

"Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington: 'Arrived in Breakwater August 20 with band and companies C, E, F, G, and H, Twelfth Infantry. 'HUMPHRIES, Major Commanding.'"

"Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 22. 'Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington: 'The volunteer Tenth Infantry arrived here this morning. 'CLARKE, General.'"

"Ybor City, Fla., Aug. 20. 'Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington: 'Battery D, Fourth Artillery, and the Seventh Artillery, arrived here this afternoon, for Fort McHenry and Adams, respectively. 'ROGERS, Chief of Artillery.'"

"Hdqs. Camp Meade, Pa., Aug. 22. 'Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington: 'Report arrival of transports August 20 as follows: Second West Virginia, First Delaware, Third Kentucky, Fourth Missouri, and following detachments: Seventh Illinois, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fourth Missouri, Thirty-third Michigan, Thirty-fourth Michigan and Ninth Minnesota. 'BRAHAM, General Commanding.'"

MOVEMENT TO CAMP MEADE.

Entire Second Corps Will Probably Soon Be Located There.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 22.—The heavy movement of the troops of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, from Thoroughfare Gap today, indicates that the entire corps will be under canvas at Camp Meade before the end of the month.

There has been considerable gossip in unofficial quarters about the retention of the First Division, under command of Gen. Gobin, at Fort Loring, covering the line of the Potomac, and the movement of the Second Division to Camp Meade, but an officer of Gen. Graham's staff stated today that the First Division would certainly follow the Second Division to the new camp near Middletown.

He admitted that the movement was not impossible, but he did not think it probable.

There are a few cases in the hospital, but they are not serious, and Col. Girard, the chief medical officer of the corps, is doing everything possible to prevent sickness.

He is requiring individual disinfection of the sinks and today was expending a great deal of money in outfitting a filter with a view of placing one at each regimental camp.

Gen. Davis, the commander of the Second Division, has been given no more instructions regarding the movement of the troops under his command. He will send forward the regiments as he pleases.

As the tents for many of the regiments have already been pitched, and the movement was commenced by the Tenth Ohio, under command of Col. Axline, has been under canvas at Middletown since its arrival on Saturday, but was moved into camp today not far from corps headquarters.

It has been decided to attach the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, which is now in camp to the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, which is an Eighth Company Regiment.

Case troops will be assigned to Gen. Guenther's division, which will include the Tenth Ohio, Second West Virginia, First Delaware, and some detached organizations of his Massachusetts, Maryland, and Connecticut.

LEAVING MANASSAS.

The First Rhode Island Departs for Middletown, Pa.

Manassas, Va., Aug. 22.—Company B, First Rhode Island Volunteers, which have for the past two weeks been doing guard duty at this place, broke camp tonight and will join their regiment from Thoroughfare Gap to Middletown, Pa. Before boarding the train the company was lined up in front of the hotel and former Congressman E. E. Meredith, on behalf of the citizens of Manassas, delivered to them an address commending their vigilance and gentlemanly conduct during their stay here, and extended to them the thanks of the citizens.

Capt. Cook, of the company, replied, complimenting the town officials and its citizens on the hospitable and courteous treatment of his officers and men, who, he said, were loath to sever the ties of friendship which bound them to our people.

The town guard will be replaced by a detachment of the Third New York regiment.

Anniversary Celebrated.

The members of Tent No. 19, Independent Order of Rechabites, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their lodge at Odd Fellows' Hall in Georgetown last night. Addresses were made by R. E. Smith, E. W. Graham, William Waters, Charles Lockwood, E. H. Harmon, O. W. Bradt, and others.

The Weather—Libbey & Co. any—Fair; high temperature; southerly winds.

A FIRM STAND AT MANILA

Merritt Ordered to Maintain His Position.

SUPPLIES WILL BE SENT

In Addition to the Provisions He Now Has on Hand, a Shipload of Fresh Beef and Vegetables, Contracted for in Sydney, Australia, Are to Be Forwarded to Him.

The Administration has taken steps to maintain firmly its present military position in the Philippines, in view of the possibility that the peace negotiations of the Paris tribunal will be dragged out for several months.

No more troops will be sent to Manila until the conclusion of the deliberations of the commission, but the present force, under Gen. Merritt, will not be diminished.

The Secretary of War and the Adjutant General of the Army both authorized the statement yesterday that no further expeditions of troops would be sent from the Pacific coast and that Gen. Merritt's army will not be increased in any way until the conclusion of the negotiations for a permanent peace with Spain.

Definite advice has been received from Gen. Merritt which led to the decision to withhold further shipments of troops to the Orient.

No More Troops Needed. It appears that the dispatch received by the War Department last Saturday evening, informing the Administration of the terms of surrender at Manila, was followed by a second in which the commanding general told the Government in no many words that no more troops were needed in the Philippines. This was in answer to a question sent to Gen. Merritt by the Secretary of War on August 18.

In the telegram of Saturday last, which was the first message to be sent over the restored cable from Manila to Hong Kong, Gen. Merritt asked the Department what disposition should be made of his present force. He intimated that his command had become larger than would be necessary if peace is to prevail, but he said he did not know how confident the Administration was of the chances of establishing a permanent peace without further hostilities.

Assuming that the protocol would lead to a speedy settlement, however, as asked whether he should send a part of his force to San Francisco on some of the transports then at Manila, or in case it should be decided that he should hold them all at their present station, he required what disposition should be made of them.

Negotiations May Be Lengthy. The reply told him that the protocol was expected to lead to a peace settlement, but that the negotiations might extend over a period of several weeks or they might last several months. The Administration could only conjecture how long the present unsettled relations between the two countries would continue.

Gen. Merritt was instructed to use his own judgment about the disposition of the troops, but was advised that it would be best to return to the present uncertain condition of affairs, to send none of them back to the United States.

In short, he was told to hold on in the Philippines.

His instructions as to the general disposition of his force were as explicit and firm as were the orders from the President a few days ago to have no joint occupation of the city of Manila with the insurgent forces.

Difficulty in Landing Supplies. Gen. Merritt sent, in his message of Saturday evening, a large part of which was not made public by the War Department, still other information regarding the situation at Manila. While asking the Administration to advise that part of his force be sent back to the United States, he told of the difficulty which was being experienced in landing supplies at Manila. Just what this difficulty is the Administration does not know, but it is not regarded as serious.

The subsistence of the army has been well provided for, and it is said by the subsistence department that Merritt's command now has enough fresh beef and vegetables on hand to last three months.

In addition to these supplies there will be a shipload of fresh beef and vegetables contracted for by the Government in Sydney, Australia, a few days ago, which is to be landed in Manila, subject to the approval of the subsistence officers as to quality and condition.

It is the intention of the War Department to send the transport Scandia from the Pacific Coast within a short time with a large store of supplies for Gen. Merritt, and, after her arrival at Manila, the War Department's intention to employ the Scandia as a hospital ship will be carried out.

OUR SHIPS IN THE EAST.

Several of Them Will Dock at Hong Kong When Peace Is Declared.

London, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says that several of the American warships will return to Hong Kong and dock when Great Britain recognizes the re-establishment of peace.

THEY NEED OVERHAULING.

Admiral Sampson's Vessels Will Go to Dry Dock.

The work of overhauling the armored vessels of Admiral Sampson's command, which arrived at New York from Santiago, will be begun without delay. The New York is supposed to be in great need of overhauling, as she has been in commission six years, while the Brooklyn has been in the service only two years.

BOUND FOR MONTAUK POINT.

Troops Sail From Key West for the Camp.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 22.—The transport San Marcos left here today for Montauk Point with batteries A and B, First Artillery, and companies D and M, Third Infantry, Capt. Merrill in command. Also a hospital corps, with thirteen wounded.

News from Havana says several American landings there safely and passed through the streets unmolested.

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CONFERENCE OPENS TODAY.

The International Commission May Then Adjourn for Several Days.

Quebec, Aug. 22.—The arrival of Messrs. Dingley and Gray completes the members of the international conference, which formally opens here tomorrow.

The mayor and city council will present an address of welcome, to which, it is likely, Lord Herschell and Senator Fairbanks will reply.

It is understood that the commissioners will interchange credentials and then adjourn for several days, on the ground that some of their memoranda are not well up on the subjects of the conference.

Senator Fairbanks opposes adjournment, saying if the conference is ever to be finished it must begin. He is anxious that the commission should report before the opening of Congress.

It is pretty generally understood that the commission will sit with closed doors. Chandler P. Anderson, of the State Department, Washington, and H. Bourassa, member of the Canadian Parliament, are likely to be named as joint secretaries.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will entertain all the delegates at dinner at the Garrison Club Wednesday next.

Including officials and reporters, fully a hundred people are here in connection with the conference.

The sessions will be held in the Parliament house.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S SWORD.

Tiffany's Handsome Design For It Has Been Accepted.

The design for the sword to be presented to Admiral Dewey by Congress, in commemoration of the first battle of Manila, was on exhibition at the Navy Department yesterday. It is the work of Tiffany, the New York jeweler, and has been accepted by the committee having the matter in charge.

The blade is to be of finest steel. It will have a solid gold hilt, and will be trimmed with gold. There is to be a magnificent emerald at the top of the hilt, the emerald being Admiral Dewey's birth stone.

The wording on the blade is simple, consisting only of the following sentence: "The gift of the Government to Rear Admiral Dewey for his victory at Manila, May 1, 1898."

Congress passed a law soon after the victory at Manila, author